



THE CIRCUS SEASON HAS OPENED.

A RETURN TO M'KINLEYISM.

Leading Republicans in Congress, in Governors' Chairs and in the Field Indicate That That Is What Recent Events in Republican Politics Mean.

Question—"Do the recent events in Republican affairs indicate a return to McKinleyism and a high protective tariff by the Republican party?"

Republican sentiment, as shown by telegrams to the Journal from Senators and Representatives, Republican Governors and party leaders from all sections of the United States, answers the question with a robust affirmative. Yet there is withal a curious note of conservatism and caution observable in the replies of some of the gentlemen interviewed. Above all, they dislike the word "McKinleyism." This is natural enough for those who support other candidates than the Ohio Napoleon. For them to accept that word as the shibboleth of Republicanism would be uncomfortably like chaining themselves to his victorious car. But it is a little surprising to find the followers of McKinley avoiding the use of the word coined from the name of their leader as standing for Republicanism. While all of them predict a return to protection as a result of a Republican victory, which they calmly assume is now assured, they carefully avoid committing themselves to a "high" tariff. They are strenuous in the assertion that Republican success means protection, and that this is a question of principle, not schedules. They mean what the country understands by McKinleyism, but political caution bids them use more pretentious and high sounding, but less significant terms.

These men speak for the most part under a sense of obligation to their favorite candidate, one of the restrictions that comes from being candidates for re-election. The one fact that shines out clearly, like a brilliant star on a

points of view, and are affected by various interests, just so long must those who manage political campaigns acknowledge that there are a number of questions of grave public import, and frame party platforms in such a way that those who differ as to which is the question of vital importance will be able to advocate their various views and yet work harmoniously together for the common end. These considerations lead me to believe that no matter who the nominee may be, the Republican campaign will not be fought out on the tariff question alone. L. T. MICHENER.

A QUESTION OF A NAME.

J. P. Dolliver, Representative from Iowa and member of the Ways and Means Committee, is also one of all-Ohio's Lieutenants. He does not think McKinley is greater than other Republican leaders, and denies that there is such a thing as McKinleyism in Republican politics. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: There is, in truth, no such thing as McKinleyism in Republican politics.

McKinley as standing for the principles of Republican protection any more than any other prudent Republican candidate for the Presidency. There is not a single one of the candidates who is not an out-and-out advocate of the doctrine of protection, and the return of the Republican party to power under the standard of any person named at St. Louis means the re-establishment of the Republican policy of protection in this country in the interest of American labor, American capital and the home market. JOHN DALZELL.

CANDIDATE DAVIS IS LAGONIC.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is still among the candidates for the Republican nomination for President. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: Recent events indicate a return to a safe and substantial tariff system. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

SHERMAN'S STATEMENT.

John Sherman contents himself with finding fault with the present tariff.

Territory is growing, and is growing all over the United States. Every character of industry seems to be affected by the present depressed state of things. THOMAS B. CATRON.

NOT QUITE M'KINLEYISM.

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, thinks the necessity for a very high tariff on many things is less than when McKinley gave his name to a law.

"The Republican party will return to a tariff relatively as high as the McKinley tariff, but they must lower it in absolute terms. The progress of the country under and caused by the McKinley tariff was many fold greater than in any four previous years and we do not need as high rates on many things now as were necessary then for the protection of our working people." JOSEPH H. WALKER.

EX-SPEAKER GROW CONCURS.

G. A. Grow, Representative from Pennsylvania, was Speaker of the

said that the return of 'McKinleyism' is in evidence. Whether we will have higher protective tariff than before or one along the same lines is not so evident. But one thing is sure, an increased revenue is necessary before prosperity can return to the country, and the people will demand an increase in the tariff rates. N. O. MURPHY.

One as good as another.

It is easy to say that one preparation is as good as another, and it is easy to waste money by buying something you know nothing about—and receiving no benefit. When the body is weak and you want to give it strength, when health is failing, what wisdom is there in experimenting with a substitute, when for a few cents more you can buy the original article? For more than twenty years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard Cod-liver Oil emulsion. It contains more pure Norwegian Cod-liver Oil than any other emulsion in the world, and will stand the test of time as being a perfect, inseparable emulsion. You can't afford to take a substitute for it.

M'KINLEY'S WASHINGTON MANAGER'S DIPLOMATIC UTTERANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Journal, New York:

The drift of public sentiment is in favor of the restoration of protective duties in a revision of the present laws and the substitution of an act based upon protective principles and so shaped as to conform to new conditions and the changes incident to trade and production. This feeling finds manifestation in the ground swell for McKinley, which now extends to all classes and all sections. C. H. CROSVENOR, Representative from Ohio.

Washington, D. C., April 2.

The Journal, New York: There is a great difference of opinion about the tariff question. The first republic is to provide enough revenue to support the Government, and that is precisely the object in the present tariff. It neither furnishes revenue nor protects our industries. JOHN SHERMAN.

NOTHING TO RETURN TO.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, is a trifle sarcastic. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: I do not know that the Republican party has anything to return to in its advocacy of a "high" protective tariff. The platform of the party as far back as I can remember have declared for a tariff sufficient to protect the manufacturers of this country. There has never been any recession from this policy, and it will be reiterated at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

SENATOR FRYE AGREES.

Senator Frye, of Maine, does not believe McKinley's principle can be improved upon. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York:

I think the indications are that the people believe that the want of protection is what ails them, and that the restoration of it will give them the good times of 1892 once more. I think protection is stronger today in the United States than it ever was, and I believe myself that the principle upon which the McKinley bill was framed cannot be improved upon. WILLIAM F. FRYE.

BACK TO M'KINLEY.

Governor McConnell, of Idaho, thinks a high tariff will be adopted at the earliest possible moment. Boise City, Idaho, Iowa, April 2.

The Journal, New York:

Everything points to the intention of the American people to adopt a high protective tariff at the earliest possible moment. Both Democrats and Republicans realize that the present revenue is not equal to the demands upon the Treasury and business interests will compel a return to the McKinley idea. W. C. MCCONNELL.

"IT DOES," SAYS MR. CATRON.

Thomas B. Catron, delegate from New Mexico, is satisfied that there will be a return to McKinleyism. Washington, D. C., April 2.

The Journal, New York:

I answer that it does, as far as I can judge. As the Delegate representing the people of New Mexico in Congress, conversant with the people of that Territory, I am satisfied that the public sentiment in that Territory is stronger in favor of protection upon the lines of the McKinley tariff bill than it has ever been, and that New Mexico, instead of returning her Delegate to the next Congress by 2,700, as it did the last time, will return a Delegate favoring protection by at least 5,000 majority. The protection sentiment in my

NEXT SUNDAY'S BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE—EASTER NUMBER—36 pages with illuminated cover—Full of interesting features—See 3 cents—See table of contents in

TURSDAY'S EAGLE.

HOW DYGERT WAS FOUND.

for the Discovery of His Plight.

Walter Grant Dygert owes his liberty to an accident, an accident that is not often likely to occur in Cuba. Some honest people, unconnected with the Government, learned that he was in custody, detained under an absolutely false charge, and hastened, at the risk of their lives, to Havana to report the fact to some agency that could help him. Fortunately they encountered the Journal representative and it is through the Journal's efforts that he is finally to be free.

He was arrested on February 23 near Guines, walking along a public highway alone. He had only been in the country a week or ten days, did not speak a word of Spanish, was entirely unarmed and there was no rebel force in the immediate vicinity at that time, nevertheless he was bound by the Spanish soldiers who arrested him and marched, guarded by files of bayonets, into the town, where he was thrown into prison. The news was telegraphed to Havana that the Inglesito, a rebel colonel who had inflicted untold damage in the Spaniards' fort near Guines, had captured and was to be punished by summary process, which meant that he was to be shot by orders of court martial as soon as they had time to attend to him.

His statement was taken by the Military Mayor of Guines, Colonel De Leon. In it he stated that he had only arrived on the island of Cuba on February 15, that he was a Mexican citizen and had applied for a passport on that day to the American Consulate in Havana, that he was in no way with the revolution and knew a broken Spanish that was found who was arrested.

Reports found on him showed the truth that part of his statement that referred to his having been in a few days before he tried on the island. A simple telegraphic reply to the American Consul at Havana had to have proved Dygert's identity, but Spaniards, in their prejudice, produced a couple of witnesses who swore that as the second command of a rebel party the prisoner stolen property from them six weeks ago he ever saw Cuba.

Some of the inhabitants of the town, real or untrue, that was, he had been captured on an innocent man as a well-known rebel leader, he was taken to Havana, and the story to Mr. Mitchell, who promptly corrected the error, and who promptly referred to the attention of Consul Will. That official ignored it, and it was all the State Department at Washington that was made. Captain General Weyler, who was in the first inquiry, but was made, Captain General Weyler, who was in the first inquiry, but was made, Captain General Weyler, who was in the first inquiry, but was made.

Spainards Suggest He May Ask the Czar to Whistle "Yankee Doodle," and Let Mark Twain Run Our Foreign Affairs.

Madrid, April 2.—The News published that the United States refuses to recognize the treaty between France and Madagascar causes considerable comment. The well-known satirist, Cayla, writes saying the series of Yankee interferences becomes daily more extraordinary.

"I should not," he says, "be surprised if the Government at Washington asked to whistle 'Yankee Doodle,' dressed in a military uniform, Uncle Sam lays claim to the post of doorknocker of the world. Like the Paris congresses, he puts to other nations. Paris an congress' some day he will hear some nasty things."

Her papers ask if Mark Twain directs international policy of the United States.

Most astonishing results in healing wounds shown by Catron's Oil.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, OF THE REPUBLICAN-NATIONAL COMMITTEE, HAS VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

The Journal, New York:

I don't care to express any opinion concerning candidates. The events which have transpired since the first of November, 1894,

clearly indicate to my mind a settled purpose on the part of a large majority of the American people to return to the protective tariff policy. The practical experience of the last three years has educated the people to a point where I think the country is generally convinced that tinkering with free trade and alleged tariff reform must be discontinued. THOMAS H. CARTER.

KINLEYISM IN REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

The McKinley bill was the Republican tariff act of 1890. That bill was framed by the Republicans of the Fifty-third Congress; universally defended by the Republican party, and is now recalled by the American people as the basis of the universal prosperity of 1892. Governor McKinley is a protectionist, but not greater or more devoted than other Republican leaders. The abuse heaped upon him by the enemies of protection at home and abroad has identified his name in the popular imagination with the tariff law of 1890. The present popularity of that law only indicates the general disgust with what has happened since. The Republican party is and has always been for a protection that will adequately protect all the industrial possibilities of the American people. If that is properly called McKinleyism, the Republican party and the whole American people are in for it without reserve and without apology. J. P. DOLLIVER.

HITT ON PARTY CONSISTENCY.

Robert Hitt, Representative from Illinois and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, does not think the Republican party has changed its ideas. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York:

It indicates a maintenance of protection. The Republican party has held to protection all the time. I do not think there is any marked change toward higher tariffs, but that the Republican party maintains its features and aims, as it has always done. ROBERT R. HITT.

NOTHING TO INDICATE IT.

Joseph W. Babcock is Representative from Wisconsin and is chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: I do not know that there has anything happened that indicated any special policy. There is no question about the sentiment of the Republican party in favor of protection, though I am not aware of anything that has yet happened to indicate a return to excessively high protection. JOSEPH W. BARCOCK.

JOHN DALZELL'S VIEWS.

John Dalzell, Representative from Pennsylvania and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, is a Reed man. Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: I do not regard

REED'S LIEUTENANT'S VIEWS.

J. H. Manley, chairman of the Campaign Committee of the National Republican Committee, is Speaker Reed's principal lieutenant in his voice for the Republican Presidential nomination, but he says:

Washington, April 2.

The Journal, New York: I do not think recent events have in any way changed the position of the Republican party on the tariff situation. The Republican party is committed to protection, and as soon as it obtains control of this government its first duty will be a return to a protective tariff system—one that will give adequate revenues for all she wants of this government, and one that will be so protective that the markets of this country will be kept for its own producers and manufacturers. J. H. MANLEY.

HARRISON'S CHIEF LIEUTENANT.

L. T. Michener, the chief of the Harrison forces, does not think a return to McKinleyism is foreshadowed by recent events, and he explains at some

length what he does think is coming. Washington, D. C., April 2.

The Journal, New York:

I do not think that the events of the last few months indicate a return to what is called "McKinleyism" and a high protective tariff by the Republican party. There is no doubt in my mind that the people of this country are tired of the tariff for revenue only. Democratic administration and its generally admitted incapacity for the efficient discharge of public duties. I am equally sure that they desire the return of the Republican party to power, and the enactment of moderate tariff legislation. They are earnest in their demand for reproductively, a firm and honorable foreign policy and wise financial legislation. Those who insist that the issue in the next campaign will be the tariff question alone are seriously mistaken, as I think. In the first place, the minds of the great majority of the people are now firmly settled so far as that question is concerned, and in the next place it is as true now as when we first wrote it in our press books that "Many men are of many minds," and therefore no political party, except in times of war, can wage a successful campaign on one issue. So long as we see things from different

100

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throwing money away. Our people have brains and succeed in life by using them. The millions wasted in keeping well by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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